GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

Notification No. LAW 47 LCA 76, Bangalore, dated the 30th June 1976

Ordered that the Finance Act 1976 (Central Act No. 66 of 1976) published in Part II, Section I of the **Gazette of** in the **Karnataka Gazette** for general information.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

B. NAGESHA RAO,
Under Secretary to Government,
Dept. of Law and Parly. Affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27the May, 1976/Jyaistha 6, 1898 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 27th May, 1976, and is hereby published for general information :—

THE FINANCE ACT, 1976

No. 66 of 1976

[27th May, 1976]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1976.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, Sections 2 to 30 and Section 43 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1976.

CHAPTER II

Rates of Income-Tax

2. **Income-tax.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds eight thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax chargeable in respect of the total income.

(3) Where in the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956) the total income includes any profits and gains from life insurance business' the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(i) on the amount of profit and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business ; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(4) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereafter referred to as the Income--tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the

case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducte or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the Firs Schedule;

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII o section 164 of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be com puted with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or th rates as specified in that Chapter or section as the case may be:

Provided further that an assessee, being a company, may, in lieu o payment of surcharge on income-tax at the rate specified in Paragrapl E of Part III of the First Schedule, make a deposit under the schem framed under sub-section (8) before the last instalment of advance ta is due in its case, and where it does so,—

(i) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made is equa to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, th amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall be

(ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls shor of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, the amoun of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall stand reduced by th amount of the deposit; and

(iii) any order made by the Income-tax Officer under sectio 210 of the Income-tax Act and the notice of demand issued in pursuanc thereof shall have effect as if the amount of surcharge on income-ta specified therein has been reduced to **nil** or, as the case may be, b the amount of the deposit.

(7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II o Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assesse has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any ne agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds eight thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 o section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in com puting the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net

agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income:

(iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax", in respect of the total income.

(8) Where an assessee, being a company, makes, during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, any deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964) under any such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf, then, the surcharge on income-tax payable by the company for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(i) in a case where the amount of deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be nil; and

(ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income;

(d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of Section 2.—In the Income-tax Act, in section 2, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976,—

(a) after clause (28), the following clause shall be inserted namely;

'(28A) "interest" means interest payable in any manner in respect of any moneys borrowed or debt incurred (including a deposit, claim or other similar right or obligation) and includes any service fee or other charge in respect of the moneys borrowed or debt incurred or in respect of any credit facility which has not been utilised;';

(b) in clause (37A), in sub-clause (i),—

(i) for the words and figures "in a case not falling under section 164", the words, figures and letters "in a case not falling under section 115A or section 115B or section 164" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words and figures "in a case falling under section 164, the rate specified in that section", the words, figures and letters "in a case falling under section 115A or section 115B or section 164, the rate or rates specified in section 115A or section 115B or, as the case may be, section 164" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 9.—In the Income-tax Act, in section 9, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976,—

(a) in clause (i), the words "or through or from any money lent at interest and brought into India in cash or in kind" shall be omitted;

(b) after clause (iv), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(v) income by way of interest payable by—

(a) the Government; or

(b) a person who is a resident, except where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred or moneys borrowed and used, for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India; or

(c) a person who is a non-resident, where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred, or moneys borrowed and used, for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India;

(vi) income by way of royalty payable by—

(a) the Government; or

(b) a person who is a resident, except where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India; or

(c) a person who is a non-resident, where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any sources in India:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in relation to so much of the income by way of royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, if such income is payable in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April 1976 and the agreement is approved by the Central Government.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, an agreement made on or after the 1st day of April, 1976 shall be deemed to have been made before that date if the agreement is made in accordance with proposals approved by the Central Government before that date; so, however, that, where the recipient of the income by way of royalty is a foreign company, the agreement shall not be deemed to have been made before that date unless, before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 139 (whether fixed originally or on extension) for furnishing the return of income for the assesment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, or the assessment year in respect of which such income first becomes

chargeable to tax under this Act, whichever assessment year is later, the company exercises an option by furnishing a declaration in writing to the Income-tax Officer (such option being final for that assessment year and for every subsequent assessment year) that the agreement may be regarded as an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this clause, " royalty " means consideration (including any lump sum consideration but excluding any consideration which would be the income of the recipient chargeable under the head " Capital gains ") for—

(i) the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property ;

(ii) the imparting of any information concerning the working of, or the use of, a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property ;

(iii) the use of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property ;

(iv) the imparting of any information concerning technical, industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill ;

(v) the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of any copyright, literary, artistic or scientific work including films or video tapes for use in connection with television or tapes for use in connection with radio broadcasting, but not including consideration for the sale, distribution or exhibition of cinematographic films : or

(vi) the rendering of any services in connection with the activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (v) ;

(vii) income by way of fees for technical services payable by—

(a) the Government : or

(b) a person who is a resident, except where the fees are payable in respect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India ; or

(c) a person who is a non-resident, where the fees are payable in respect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by such person in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "fees for technical services" means any consideration (including any lump sum consideration) for the rendering of any managerial, technical or consultancy services (including the provision of services of technical or other personnel) but does not include consideration for any construction, assembly, mining or like project undertaken by the recipient or consideration which would be income of the recipient chargeable under the head "Salaries'

5. Amendment of section 10.—In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (6), after sub-clause (x), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(xi) the remuneration received by him as an employee of the Government of a foreign State during his stay in India in connection with his training in any establishment or office of, or in any undertaking owned by,—

(i) the Government; or

(ii) any company in which the entire paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government, or any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments; or

(iii) any company which is a subsidiary of a company referred to in item (ii); or

(iv) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or

(v) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (14 of 1860) or under any other corresponding law for the time being in force and wholly financed by the Central Government, or any State Government or State Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments; ";

(b) in clause (15), after item (e) of sub-clause (iv), the following item shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely :—

'(f) by an industrial undertaking in India on any moneys borrowed by it in foreign currency from sources outside India under

a loan agreement approved by the Central Government having regard to the need for industrial development in India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this item, the expression " foreign M. No. New 4—B.R.Y.—Dated 15-7-76— P.R. 35 currency " shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (46 of 1973) ; ' ;

(c) in clause (17), for the words " any Committee thereof ; ", the words, brackets and figures "any Committee thereof or any allowance received by a member of either House of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Additional Facilities) Rules, 1975;" shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of section 13.—In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (5) [as directed to be inserted by clause (iii) of section 5 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 (41 of 1975)] for clause (a) (iii) the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April 1977, namely :—

"(iii) deposit in any account with the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), or any subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), or any nationalised bank, that is to say, any corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970) ; ".

7. Amendment of section 32.—In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1),—

(1) in clause (iv), for the words "seven thousand five hundred rupees ", the words " ten thousand rupees " shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 ;

(2) in clause (vi),—

(a) for the words " any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule ", the words, figures and brackets "any one or more of the articles or things specified in items 1 to 24 (both inclusive) in the list in the Ninth Schedule " shall be substituted ;

(b) in the second proviso,—

(i) in clause (a), the word "and" shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (b), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(iii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(c) any ship or aircraft acquired after the 31st day of March, 1976 or any machinery or plant installed after that date.".

8. Insertion of new section 32A.—After section 32 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

'32A. **Investment allowance.**—(1) In respect of a ship or an aircraft or machinery or plant specified in sub-section (2), which is owned by the assessee and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by him, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction, in respect of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, if the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year, of a sum by way of investment allowance equal to twenty-five per cent of the actual cost of the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant to the assessee :

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of—

(a) any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest-house ;

(b) any office appliances or road transport vehicles ;

(c) any ship, machinery or plant in respect of which the deduction by way of development rebate is allowable under section 33 ; and

(d) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year.

(2) The ship or aircraft or machinery or plant referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely :—

(a) a new ship or new aircraft acquired after the 31st day of March, 1976 by an assessee engaged in the business of operation of ships or aircraft

(b) any new machinery or plant installed after the 31st day of March, 1976—

(i) for the purposes of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power ; or

(ii) for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule ; or

(iii) in a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any other articles or things.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section and sub-section (4),—

(1) "new ship" or "new aircraft" or "new machinery or plant" shall have the same meanings as in the Explanation to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 32 ;

(2) an industrial undertaking shall be deemed to be a smallscale industrial undertaking, if the aggregate value of the machinery and plant (other than tools, jigs, dies and moulds) installed, as on the last day of the previous year, for the purposes of the business of the undertaking does not exceed ten lakh rupees ; and for this purposes the value of any machinery or plant shall be,—

(a) in the case of any machinery or plant owned by the assessee, the actual cost thereof to the assessee ; and

(b) in the case of any machinery or plant hired by the assessee, the actual cost thereof as in the case of the owner of such machinery or plant.

(3) Where the total income of the assessee assessable for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, or, as the case may be, the immediately succeeding previous year [the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowances under section 33 and section 33A, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA] is nil or is less than the full amount of the investment allowance,—

(i) the sum to be allowed by way of investment allowance for that assessment year under sub-section (1) shall be only such amount as is sufficient to reduce the said total income to nil ; and

(ii) the amount of the investment allowance, to the extent to which it has not been allowed as aforesaid, shall be carried forward to the following assessment year, and the investment allowance to be allowed for the following assessment year shall be such amount as is sufficient to reduce the total income of the assessee assessable for that assessment year, computed in the manner aforesaid, to nil, and the balance of the investment allowance, if any, still outstanding shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on, so, however, that no portion of the investment allowance shall be carried forward for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, as the case may be, the immediately succeeding previous year.

Explanation.—Where for any assessment year, investment allowance is to be allowed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired or any machinery or plant installed in more than one previous year, and the total income of the assessee assessable for that assesment year [the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowances under section 33 and section 33A, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA] is less than the aggregate of the amounts due to be allowed in respect of the assets aforesaid for that assessment year, the following procedure shall be followed, namely :—

(a) the allowance under clause (ii) shall be made before any allowance under clause (i) is made ; and

(b) where an allowance has to be made under clause (ii) in respect of amounts carried forward from more than one assessment year, the amount carried forward from an earlier assessment year shall be allowed before any amount carried forward from a later assessment year.

(4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(i) the particulars prescribed in this behalf have been furnished by the assessee in respect of the ship or aircraft or machinery or plant

(ii) an amount equal to seventy-five per cent of the investment allowance to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account

of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account (to be called the " Investment Allowance Reserve Account ") to be utilised—

(a) for the purposes of acquiring, before the expiry of a period of ten years next following the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred to in clause (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1)] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking ; and

(b) until the acquisition of a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant as aforesaid, for the purposes of the business of the undertaking other than for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India :

Provided that this clause shall have effect in respect of a ship as if for the word " seventy-five ", the word " fifty " had been substituted.

Explanation.—Where the amount debited to the profit and loss account and credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account under this sub-section is not less than the amount required to be so credited on the basis of the amount of deduction in respect of investment allowance claimed in the return made by the assessee under section 139, but a higher deduction in respect of the investment allowance is admissible on the basis of the total income as proposed to be computed by the Income-tax Officer under section 143, the Income-tax Officer shall, by notice in writing in this behalf, allow the assessee an opportunity to credit within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as the Income-tax Officer may allow, a further amount to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account out of the profits and gains of the previous year in which such notice is served on the assessee or of t ehimmediately preceding previous year, if the accounts for that year have not been made up ; and, if the assessee credits any further amount to such account within the time aforesaid, the amount so credited shall be deemed to have been credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account of the previous year in which the deduction is admissible and such amount shall not be taken into account in determining the adequacy of the reserve required to be credited by the assessee in respect of the previous year in which such further credit is made :

Provided that such opportunity shall not be allowed by the Income-tax Officer in a case where the difference in the total income as proposed to be computed by him and the total income as returned by the assessee arises out of the application of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 145 or sub-section (2) of that section or the omission by the assessee to disclose his income fully and truly.

(5) Any allowance made under this section in respect of any ship aircraft, machinery or plant shall be deemed to have been wrongly made for the purposes of this Act—

(a) if the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired or installed ; or

(b) if at any time before the expiry of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) for the purposes of acquiring a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred to in clauses(a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1)] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking ; or

(c) if at any time before the expiry of the ten years aforesaid the assessee utilises the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking.

and the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 155 shall apply accordingly :

Provided that nothing in clause (a) shall apply—

(i) where the ship aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to the Government, a local authority a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act 1956 (of 1956) ; or

(ii) where the sale or transfer of the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is made in connection with the amalgamation or succession, referred to in sub-section (6) or sub-section (7)

(6) Where in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, in respect of which investment allowance has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1),—

(a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (4) in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 155, shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and

(b) the balance of investment allowance, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of investment allowance shall be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (3) and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant for the purposes of this section.

(7) Where a firm is succeeded to by a company in the business carried on by it as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise transfers to the company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, the provisions of clause (a) and (b) of sub-section (6) shall, so far as may be, apply to the firm and the company.

Explanation.—The provisions of this sub-section shall apply only where—

(i) all the property of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession becomes the property of the company;

(ii) all the liabilities of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company; and

(iii) all the shareholders of the company were partners of the firm immediately before the succession.

(8) The Central Government, if it considers necessary or expedient so to do, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the deduction allowable under this section shall not be allowed in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired or any machinery or plant installed after such date, not being earlier than three years from the date of such notification, as may be specified therein.

(9) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be denied by reason only that the amount debited to the profit and loss account of the relevant previous year and credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account exceeds the amount of the profit of such previous year (as arrived at without making the debit aforesaid), in accordance with the profit and loss account.'.

9. Amendment of section 37.— In section 37 of the Income-tax Act,

(a) in sub-section (2A),—

(i) in clause (i), for the words, figures a section 33A", the words, figures and letters "section 32A or section 33 or section 33A" shall be substituted;

(ii) in the **Explanation**, the words, brackets, figure and letter "and sub-section (2B)" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(b) sub-section (2B) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

10. Insertion of new sections 44C and 44D.—In the Income-tax Act, in Chapter IV-D, after section 44B, the following sections shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely :—

'44C. **Deduction of head office expenditure in the case of non-residents.**—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43A, in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident, no allowance shall be made, in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", in respect of so much of the expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure as is in excess of the amount computed as hereunder, namely :—

(a) an amount equal to five per cent, of the adjusted total income; or

(b) an amount equal to the average head office expenditure; or

(c) the amount of so much of the expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure incurred by the assessee as is attributable to the business or profession of the assessee in India,

whichever is the least:

Provided that in a case where the adjusted total income of the assessee is a loss, the amount under clause (a) shall be computed at the rate of five per cent of the average adjusted total income of the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) "adjusted total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, without giving effect to the allowance referred to in this section or in sub-section (2) of section 32 or the deduction referred to in section 32A or section 33 or section 33A or the first proviso to clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36 or any loss carried forward under sub-section (1) of section 72 or sub-section (2) of section 73 or sub-section (1) of section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 74A or the deductions under Chapter VIA;

(ii) "average adjusted total income" means,—

(a) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable for each of the three assessment years immediately preceding the relevant assessment year, one-third of the aggregate amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous years relevant to the aforesaid three assessment years;

(b) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessabl only for two of the aforesaid three assessment years, one half of the aggregate amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous years relevant to the aforesaid two assessment years;

(c) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable only for one of the aforesaid three assessment years, the amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous year relevant to that assessment year;

(iii) "average head office expenditure" means,—

(a) in a case where any expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure has been allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the assessee chargeable under the head "Profits and gains

of business or profession" in respect of each of the three previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, the 1st day of April, 1975 and the 1st day of April, 1976, one-third of the aggregate amount of the expenditure so allowed;

(b) in a case where such expenditure has been so allowed only in respect of two of the aforesaid three previous years, one-half of the aggregate amount of the expenditure so allowed;

(c) in a case where such expenditure has been so allowed only in respect of one of the aforesaid three previous years, the amount of the expenditure so allowed;

(iv) "head office expenditure" means executive and general administration expenditure incurred by the assessee outside India, including expenditure incurred in respect of—

(a) rent, rates, taxes, repairs or insurance of any premises outside India used for the purposes of the business or profession;

(b) salary, wages, annuity, pension, fees, bonus, commission, gratuity, perquisites or profits in lieu of or in addition to salary, whether paid or allowed to any employee or other person employed in, or managing the affairs of, any office outside India;

(c) travelling by any employee or other person employed in, or managing the affairs of, any office outside India; and

(d) such other matters connected with executive and general administration as may be prescribed.

44D. **Special provisions for computing income by way of royalties etc., in the case of foreign companies.**—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Sections 28 to 44C, in the case of an assessee, being a foreign company,—

(a) the deductions admissible under the said sections in computing the income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern before the 1st day of April, 1976, shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty per cent, of the gross amount of such royalty or fees as reduced by so much of the gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the importing of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;

(b) no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed under any of the said sections in computing the income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in Explanation to clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 9;

(b) "foreign company" shall have the same meaning as in section 80B;

(c) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in the Explanation to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9;

(d) royalty received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by a foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 shall be deemed to have been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9 to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976.'.

11. Amendment of section 47.—In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (viii), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

'(ix) any transfer of a capital asset, being any work of art, archaeological, scientific or art collection, book, manuscript, drawing painting, photograph or print, to the Government or a University or the National Museum, National Art Gallary, National Archive or any such other public museum or institution as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of national importance or to be of renown throughout any State or States.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "University" means University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act and includes an institution declared under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (8 of 1956), to be a University for the purposes of that Act.'.

12. Omission of section 54C.—Section 54C of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted.

13. Amendment of section 57.—In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, the following proviso and **Explanation** shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely :—

'Provided that nothing contained in clause (i) or clause (iii) shall apply in computing the income by way of dividends in the case of an assessee, being a foreign company.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and section 58, "foreign company" shall have the same meaning as in section 80B.'.

14. Amendment of section 58.—In section 58 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely :—

'(3) In the case of an assessee, being a foreign company, the provisions of section 44D shall, so far as may be, apply in computing the income chargeable under the head "Income from other sources" as they apply in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".'.

15. Amendment of section 80A.—In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely :—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no deduction under section 80G or section 80GG or section 80HH or section 80J or section 80L or section 80QQ shall be allowed in computing the total income of an assessee, being a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.

16. Amendment of section 80C.—In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, in clause (d) of sub-section (2), for the words "eight thousand rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977

17. Amendment of section 80G.—In section 80G of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely :—

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall

be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,—

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum plus fifty per cent, of the balance of such aggregate; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).";

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words "for any charitable purpose;", the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10; or

(vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning;";

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-clauses (iv) and (v)", the words, brackets and figures "sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(d) after Explanation 4, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

"Explanation 5.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any donation unless such donation is of a sum of money.".

18. Amendment of section 80M.—In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a domestic company, includes any income by way of dividends from a domestic company, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions

of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income by way of dividends of an amount equal to—

(a) in respect of such income by way of dividends from a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) after the 28th day of February, 1975 and engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in items 2 and 3, item 4 (excluding alloy, malleable and S.G. iron castings, items 7 to 15 (both inclusive), items 17 and 18, item 23 (excluding refractories) and items 24, 26, 27 and 29 in the list in the Ninth Schedule.	the whole of such income;
(b) in respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in clause (a).	sixty per cent of such income.".

19. Amendment of section 115.—In section 115 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (i) with effect from the 1st day of April 1977,—

(a) in sub-clause (a) (1), for the words "forty-seven per cent.", the words "forty per cent." shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (a) (2), for the words "fifty-five per cent." the words "fifty per cent" shall be substituted; and

(c) in sub-clause (b), for the words "forty-five per cent." the words "forty per cent." shall be substituted.

'20. Insertion of new sections 115A and 115B.—In the Income-tax Act, after section 115, the following sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June 1976, namely:—

'115A. Tax on dividends, royalty and technical service fees in the case of foreign companies.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), where the total income of an assessee, being a foreign company, includes any income by way of

(a) dividends; or

(b) royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian company,

with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 and approved by the Central Government,
the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of income by way of dividends, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. ;

(ii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of royalty, if any, included in the total income—

(1) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lumpsum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property at the rate of twenty per cent ;

(2) on the balance of such income, if any, at the rate of forty per cent. ;

(iii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of fees for technical services, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of forty per cent.; and

(iv) the amount of income-tax with which it would have been chargeable had its total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause (a) and clause (b).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) " fees for technical services " shall have the same meaning as in the **Explanation** to clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 9 ;

(b) " foreign company " shall have the same meaning as in section 80B ;

(c) " royalty " shall have the same meaning as in the **Explanation** to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to any income by way of royalty received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976 ; and the provisions of the annual Finance Act for calculating, charging,

deducting or computing income-tax shall apply in relation to such income as if such income had been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976

115B. Tax on profits and gains of life insurance business.—Where the total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of profits and gains of the life insurance business included in the total income at the rate of twelve and one-half per cent; and

(ii) the amount of income-tax with which the assessee would have been chargeable had the total income of the assessee been reduced by the amount of profits and gains of the life insurance business.'.

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21. Amendment of section 155.—In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

'(4A) Where an allowance by way of investment allowance has been made wholly or partly to an assessee in respect of a ship or an aircraft or any machinery or plant in any assessment year under section 32A and subsequently—

(a) at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person other than the Government, a local authority, a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, (1 of 1956) or in connection with any amalgamation or succession referred to in sub-section (6) or sub-section (7) of section 32A; or

(b) at any time before the expiry of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) of section 32A for the purposes of acquiring a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred

to in clauses (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 32A] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking; or

(c) at any time before the expiry of the ten years referred to in clause (b), the assesse utilise the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) of section 32A—

(i) for distribution by way of dividends or profits; or

(ii) for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India; or

(iii) for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking.

the investment allowance originally allowed shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed, and the Income-tax Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment, and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned,—

(i) in a case referred to in clause (a), from the end of the previous year in which the sale of other transfer took place;

(ii) in a case referred to in clause (b), from the end of the ten years referred to in that clause;

(iii) in a case referred to in clause (c), from the end of the previous year in which the amount was utilised.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (b), "new ship" or "new aircraft" or "new machinery or plant" shall have the same meanings as in the Explanation to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 32.'.

22. Amendment of section 195.—In the Income-tax Act, in section 195, in sub-section (2), for the words "other than interest including interest on securities", the words "other than interest on securities" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976.

23. Amendment of First Schedule.—In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.—

(a) for rule 2, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. **Computation of profits of life insurance business.**—The profits and gains of life insurance business shall be taken to be the annual

average of the surplus arrived at by adjusting the surplus or deficit disclosed by the actuarial valuation made in accordance with the Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938), in respect of the last inter valuation period ending before the commencement of the assessment year, so as to exclude from it any surplus or deficit included therein which was made in any earlier intervaluation period." ;

(b) rule 3 shall be omitted ;

(c) in rule 7, in sub-rule (1), clauses (i) and (iii) shall be omitted.

24. Amendment of Eighth Schedule.—In the Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act,—

(a) against **Bihar** in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"The districts of Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Madhubani, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur,Nalanda, Nawadah, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Samastipur, Santal Pargans, Sarn,Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali and West Champaran." ;

(b) against Punjab in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" The district of Bhatinda; so much of the district of Faridkot as formed part of the district of Bhatinda on the 31st day of July, 1972 ; the districts of Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.";

(c) after Rajasthan in column (1) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"**Sikkim** The whole of the State.";

(d) against Uttar Pradesh in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" he districts of Almora, Azamgarh, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Bara Banki, Basti, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria ; Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Manipuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Philibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri-Garhwal, Unnao and Uttarkashi." ;

(e) for the **Explanation,** the following **Explanation** shall be substituted, namely :—

"**Explanation.**—Save as otherwise expressly provided, reference to any district in this Schedule shall be construed,—

(i) in the case of the districts of Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Gaya, Monghyr, Nalanda and Nawadah in the State of Bihar; the district of Ferozepur in the State of Punjab; and the district of Rampur in the State of Uttar Pradesh, as a reference to the areas comprised in the district concerned on the 15th day of March, 1976, being the date of introduction of the Finance Bill, 1976 in the House of the People; and

(ii) in the case of any other district, as a reference to the areas comprised in that district on the 3rd day of September, 1973, being the date of introduction of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 in the House of the People.".

25. Amendment of Ninth Schedule.—In the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

" 4. Steel castings and forgings and alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings. " ;

(b) after item 24 and before the **Explanation,** the following items shall be inserted, namely :—

" 25. Carbon and graphite products.

26. Inorganic heavy chemicals (other than soda ash and caustic soda mentioned in items 12 and 13 respectively).

27. Organic heavy chemicals.

28. Synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals (including carbon black).

29. Industrial explosives.

30. Basic drugs.

31. Industrial sewing machines.

32. Finished leather and leather goods (including footwear made wholly or mainly of leather).'

26. Consequential amendments to certain sections.—The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely :—

(a) in section 45, the figures and letter, " 54C " shall be omitted ;

(b) in clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 141A, for the words, brackets and figures " the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33 ", the words, brackets, figures and letter " the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 32A or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33 " shall be substituted ;

(c) in sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 143, for the words, brackets and figures " the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33 ", the words, brackets, figures and letter " the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 32A or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33 " shall be substituted ;

(d) in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 160, the words, brackets and figure " clause (i) of " shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976 ;

(e) in the Ninth Schedule, for the brackets, words and figures " [See section 32(1)(vi)] ", the brackets, words, figures and letters " [See section 32 (1) (vi) and section 32A (2) (b) (ii)] " shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax.

27. Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.—In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957,—

(1) in section 3, for the words " at the rate or rates specified in the Schedule ", the words and figure " at the rate or rates specified in Schedule I " shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 ;

(2) in section 5, in sub-section (1),-

(a) after clause (ivb), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely :—

' (ivc) one or more dwelling units (each such dwelling unit having a plinth area not exceeding eighty square metres) and the land appurtenant thereto, belonging to the assessee, where the construction of such dwelling unit or units is begun on or after the 1st day of April 1976 ;

Provided that this exemption shall apply in respect of any dwellin unit or units and the land appurtenant thereto only for a period o five successive assessment years next following the date on which th construction of such dwelling unit or units is completed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) "dwelling unit" means a unit of accommodation used solel for the purpose of residence;

(b) "land appurtenant" in relation to any dwelling unit or unit comprising a building, means,—

(i) in an area where there is any law in force providing for th minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by an building to be kept as open space for the enjoyment of such buildin the minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by th building comprising such dwelling unit or units required to be kept a open space under such law;

(ii) in any other area, an extent of land not exceeding one-thir of the plinth area of the building comprising the dwelling unit or unit at the ground level contiguous to the land accupied by such building;'

(b) after clause (x), the following clause shall be inserted and sha be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of Apri 1975, namely :—

"(xa) the amount of any fee due to the assessee in respect o services rendered by him as a legal practitioner within the meaning o the Advocates Act, 1961;"; (25 of 1961.)

(c) after clause (xxx), the following clause shall be inserte namely :—

'(xxxa) the value of any building belonging to the assesse where the building is used solely for the purpose of residence o persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industri undertaking belonging to the assessee and the income of each suc person chargeable under the head "Salaries" under the Income-ta Act is ten thousand rupees or less;';

(d) in the **Explanation** to clause (xxxi),—

(i) for the words "this clause", the words, brackets, figures an letter "clause (xxxa), this clause" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words, brackets and figures "and clause (xxxii)", the words, brackets and figures "clause (xxxii) and clause (xxxiv)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 ;

(e) after clause (xxxii), the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely :—

"(xxxiii) in the case of an assessee, being a person of Indian origin who was ordinarily residing in a foreign country and who, on leaving such country, has returned to India with the intention of permanentaly residing therein, moneys and the value of assets brought by him into India and the value of the assets acquired by him out of such moneys ;

Provided that this exemption shall apply only for a period of seven successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returned to India.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, was born in undivided India ;

(xxxiv) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India, who is not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date, the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (d) of section 45 which is engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in Schedule II or which is certified by the prescribed authority to have undertaken the export of such percentage of its total production as may be specified in this behalf by the prescribed authority, where such shares form part of the initial issue of the equity share capital made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976 or where such shares form part of an issue of equity share capital which is certified by the prescribed authority to have been made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976 for the purposes of expansion or diversification of its industrial undertaking.

Explanation.—An individual shall be deemed to be not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is not resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act ".

(3) in section 7,—

(a) in sub-section (3), for the words "the valuation date"; the words, brackets and figures "the valuation date, or, in the case of an asset being a house referred to in sub-section (4), the valuation date referred to in that sub-section" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the value of a house belonging to the assessee and exclusively used by him for residential purposes throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the valuation date may, at the option of the assessee, be taken to be the price which, in the opinion of the Wealth-tax Officer, it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date next following the date on which he became the owner of the house, or on the valuation date relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, whichever valuation date is later:

Provided that where more than one house belonging to the assessee is exclusively used by him for residential purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply only in respect of one of such houses which the assessee may, at his option, specify in this behalf in the return of net wealth.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section—

(i) where the house has been constructed by the assessee, he shall be deemed to have become the owner thereof on the date on which the construction of such house was completed;

(ii) "house" includes a part of a house, being an independent residential unit';

(4) in section 21, in sub-section (4), for the words "the Schedule" at both the places where they occur, the word and figure "Schedule I" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(5) in section 21A, in clause (a), for the words "the Schedule", the word and figure "Schedule I" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(6) the Schedule shall be numbered as Schedule I with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 and with effect from that date—

(a) in the Schedule as so numbered, for Part I, the following Part shall be substituted, namely:—

"PART I

(1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (2) of this Paragraph applies,—

	Rate of	*exceeds*
a) Where the net wealth does not Rs. 5,00,000	½ per cent.	of the net wealth;
b) Where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 1½ per cent.	of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
c) Where the net wealth exceeds Rs 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 2 per cent.	of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 100,00,000;
d) Where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 20,000 *plus* 2½ per cent	of the amount by which the not wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

(2) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

	Rate of Tax
(a) Where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	1½ per cent. of the net wealth
(b) Where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 7,500 *plus* 2½ per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(c) Where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 17,5000 *plus* 2½ per cent, of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs 10,00,0

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000.

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.";

(b) after the Schedule as so numbered, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely :—

SCHEDULE II

[See section 5(1) (xxxiv)]

List of Articles or Things

1. Ferro alloys; steel castings and forgings; special steels; and non-ferrous metals and their alloys.

2. Boilers and Steam Generating Plants.

3. Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators), being industrial turbines or internal combustion engines.

4. Equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity; electrical motors; electrical furnaces; X-ray equipment; and electronic components and equipment.

5. Mechanised sailing vessels up to 1000 DWT; ship ancillaries; and commercial vehicles.

6. Industrial machinery.

7. Machine tools.

8. Agricultural machinery,

9. Earth-moving machinery.

10. Industrial instruments, being indicating recording and regulating devices for pressure, temparature, rate of flow, weights, levels and the like.

11. Scientific instruments.

12. Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers falling under "(1) Inorganic fertilisers" mentioned under the heading "18. Fertilisers" in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).

13. Chemicals (other than fertilisers), namely :—

(1) Inorganic heavy chemicals.

(2) Organic heavy chemicals.

(3) Fine chemicals including photographic chemicals.

(4) Synthetic resins and plastics.

(5) Synthetic rubbers.

(6) Man-made fibres.

(7) Industrial explosive

(8) Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.

(9) Synthetic detergents.

(10) Miscellaneous chemicals (for industrial use only).

14. Drugs and pharmaceuticals.

15. Paper and pulp including paper products.

16. Automobile tyres and tubes.

17. Plate glass.

18. Ceramics, being refractories or furnace lining bricks—acidic, basic and neutral.

19. Cement products being portland cement or asbestos cement.'.

Gift-tax

28. Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.—In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (iv) of sub-section (1), after the words "local authority", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

Surtax

29. Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.—In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964,—

(a) in section 2, in clause (8), for the words "ten per cent", at both the places where they occur, the words "fifteen per cent" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(b) in the First Schedule, in rule 3, for the portion beginning with the words "by the aggregate of—" and ending with the brackets, figures and words "(ii) any expenditure", the words "by the amount of any expenditure" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(c) in the Second Schedule,

(i) in rule 1—

(1) in clause (ii), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (3) of section 34", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-

section (4) of section 32A, or sub-section (3) of section 34" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977; and

(2) clauses (iv) and (v) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(ii) after rule 1, the following rule shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely:—

'1A. Where a company has not made any credit in any account in its books as on the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year which is of the nature of item (8) or item (9) under the heading "CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS" in the column relating to "LIABILITIES" in the "FORM OF BALANCE-SHEET", given in Part I of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or where the Income-tax Officer is of opinion that the amount credited in such account falls short of the amount which should have reasonably been credited by it, the amount of its capital as computed under rule 1 shall be reduced by the amount which has not been so credited or, as the case may be, the amount of such shortfall.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the amount of credit which should have reasonably been made by a company in relation to any account of the nature of item (9) aforesaid, means the amount of dividend declared or paid by the company, on or after the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year, for the previous year immediately preceding the first mentioned previous year.';

(iii) in rule 2, in clause (i), the brakets, words and figures "[other than the debentures referred to in clause (iv) or moneys referred to in clause (v) of rule 1]" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(iv) in rule 3, for the words, brackets and figures "or issue of the debentures referred to in clause (iv), or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v), of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of such debentures or repayment of any such moneys,", the words "or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital," shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

Interest-ta:

of 1974.—In section 2 of the Interest-ta: Act, 1974, in clause (7), with effect from the 1st day of April 1977,—

(a) in sub-clause (i), the word "and" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-clause (ii), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end

(c) after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely :—

"(iii) interest on moneys lent for the creation of a capital asse in India where the agreement under which such moneys are len provides for the repayment thereof during a period of not less tha: seven years;'

CHAPTER IV

Indirect Taxes

31. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.—The Indian Tariff Act, 193 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in th manner specified in the Second Schedu

32. Auxiliary duties of customs.—(1) In the case of goods mentione in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amende from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliar duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent of the value o the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as th Customs Act) :

Provided that on and from the date on which the Customs Tari Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), comes into force, this sub-section shall hav effect subject to the modification that for the words "First Schedul to the Tariff Act", the words and figures "First Schedule to th Customs Tariff Act, 1975" (51 of 1975) shall be substituted.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day o June, 1977, except as respects things done or omitted to be done befor such cesser, and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 o 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had the been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

33. Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.—In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1976", the figures "1977" shall be substituted.

34. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.—The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

35. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.—The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

36. Auxiliary duties of excise.—(1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day of June, 1977, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser, and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The auxiliary duties of excise leviable under sub-section (1) in the financial year 1975-76 shall be for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States

(5) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those, as the case may be.

37. Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.—The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fifth Schedule.

38. Discontinuance of salt duty.—For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1976, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act or the Customs Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

39. Amendment of Act 16 of 1955.—In the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955,—

(a) for the words "opium, Indian hemp or other narcotic drug or narcotic", wherever they occur, the words "narcotic drug or narcotic" shall be substituted;

(b) in section 2,—

(i) after clause (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

'(aa) "coca derivative" means—

(i) crude cocaine, that is, any extract of coca leaf which can be used, directly or indirectly, for the manufacture of cocaine;

(ii) ecgonine, that is, laevo-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_9 H_{15} NO_3 H$ and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine from which it can be recovered; and

(iii) cocaine, that is, methyl-benzoyl-laevo-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_{17} H_{21} NO_4$, and its salts:

(ab) "coca leaf" means—

(i) the leaf and young twigs of any coca plant, that is, of the Erythroxylon coca (Lamk.) and the Erythroxylon novo-granatense (Hiern.) and their varieties, and of any other species of this genus

which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be coca plants for the purposes of this Act; and

(ii) any mixture thereof, with or without neutral materials;';

(ii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(bb) "derivative of opium" means—

(i) medicinal opium, that is, opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use;

(ii) prepared opium, that is, any product of opium obtained by any series of operations designed to transform opium into an extract suitable for smoking, and the dross or other residue remaining after opium is smoked;

(iii) morphine, that is, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula C_{17}, H_{19}, NO_3, and its salts, and its derivatives;';

(iii) for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

'(e) "Indian hemp" means—

(i) the leaves, small talks and flowering or fruiting tops of the Indian hemp plant (Cannabis sativa L.), including all form known as **bhung, siddhi** or **ganja;**

(ii) **charas,** that is, the resin obtained from the Indian hemp plant, which has not been submitted to any manipulations other than those necessary for packing and transport;

(iii) any mixture, with or without neutral materials, of any of the above forms of Indian hemp or any drink prepared therefrom; and

(iv) any extract or tincture of any of the above forms of Indian hemp;';

(iv) for clause (h), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

'(h) "narcotic drug" or "narcotic" means a substance which is a coco leaf or coca derivative, or opium, or derivative of opium, or Indian hemp and shall include any other substance, capable

of causing or producing in human beings dependence, tolerance and withdrawal syndromes and which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a narcotic drug or narcotic;';

(c) the Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in the Sixth Schedule.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

40. Amendment of Act 2 of 1899.—In the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in Schedule-I, in teh column headed 'Proper Stamp-duty', with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976,—

(a) in article No. 37, for the words "Fifteen nave naise", the words "One rupee" shall be substituted;

(b) in article No. 52, for the words "Fifteen naye paise", the words "Thirty paise" shall be substituted;

(c) in article No. 53, for the words "Ten naye paise", the words "Twenty paise" shall be substituted.

41. Amendment of Act 31 of 1956.—After section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, name

"43A. **Deduction of income-tax not to be made on interest or dividend.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 193 or section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), no deduction of income-tax shall be made on any interest or dividend payable to the Corporation in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest.".

42. Amendment of Act 52 of 1963.—In section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, in clause (b) of sub-section (1), for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(ii) a Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), or"

43. Amendment of Act 38 of 1974.—In the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974.—

(a) in section 3, in sub-section (1), for the words, figures and letters " and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976.", the words, figures and letters ", the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977." shall be substituted ;

(b) in section 4, in sub-section (1), for the words " a compulsory deposit for that assessment year at the rates specified in the Schedule.", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" a compulsory deposit, —

(i) for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, at the rates specified in Paragraph A of the Schedule ; and

(ii) for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, at the rates specified in Paragraph-B of the Schedule." ;

(c) in the Schedule,—

(i) below the words **" Rates of Compulsory Deposit "** the word and letter **" Paragraph-A "** shall be inserted ; and

(ii) for the provisos, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Paragraph-B

(1) Where the current income exceeds Rs 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25 000	4 per cent of the current income;
(2) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs 70,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 10 per cent of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;
(3) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 12 per cent, of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000 :

Provided that in a case (whether falling under Paragraph-A or Paragraph B)—

(a) where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,620, the compulsory deposit shall in no case exceed the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 ;

(b) where the amount of compulsory deposit calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions is less than Rs. 100 it shall not be necessary for the depositor concerned to make such deposit,".

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART–I

See Section 2)

D SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	**Nil**
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	17 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,190 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,190 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,690 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,690 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 ;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,690 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,690 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70.000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent, of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day April 1976 exceeds Rs. 8,000 —

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000.	Nil ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	20 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,400 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs 2,900 *plus* 40 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,900 *plus* 50 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,400 *plus* 60 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 19,400 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs, 50,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent, of such income-tax

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society.–

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent, of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceed Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,0(	Rs.4,000 *plus* 40 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

surcnarge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph

In the ease of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies

Rates of income-t

(1) where the total income does not exceeed Rs. 10, 000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10, 000 but does not exceed Rs. 25, 000	per cent of the amount by which the income exceeds Rs. 10. 000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25, 000 but does not exceed Rs. 50, 000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25, 000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50 000 but does not exceed Rs. 1, 00, 000	Rs, 2, 500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income dxceeds Rs. 50, 000;
(5) where the to[illegible] Rs. 1. 00. 000	Rs, 10, 000 *plus* 24 per cent, of the amount by which the total income

Surcharge on income tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of suchi ncome-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included as not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income.—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10, 000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10, 000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25, 000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus 7* per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50, 000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00000,	Rs. 2,350 *plus 13* per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1, 00, 000	Rs. 8,850 *plus 22* per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm', includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956.)—

	Rates of income-ta
(i) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business.	5z.o per cent,;
(ii) on the balance [illegible] of the total income.	The rate of income-tax appblicable in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated that the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—(31 of 1956):

Rate of income-tax

[illegible] domestic company,-

(I) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where total income does not exceed Rs. Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in a case where the total income	55 per cent of the total

(2) Where the company is not a company on which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company,—	
(a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent of the total income ;
(b) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent of the total income ;
(ii) in any other case	65 per cent of the total income ;

Provided that—

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1.00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) ; and

(b) eighty per cent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;

(ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) ; and

(b) eighty per cent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964.	

and where such agreement has, in 50 per cent ;
either case, been appro
Central Government

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the 70 per cer
total income

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

PART II

Rate for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates :—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other han a company—		
(a) where the person is resident in ndia—		
(i) on income by way of interest ther than "Interest on securities"		
(ii) on income by way of winning rom lotteries and crossword puzzels	30 per cent.	3 per cent.
(iii) on income by way of insurance ommission.	10 per cent.	Nil ;
(iv) on any other income (exclu- ling interest payable on a tax-free ecurity)	21 per cent.	2 per cent.
(b) where the person is not resi- lent in India—		
(i) on the whole income exeluding nterest payable on a tax free security)	Income-tax at 50 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per- cent of tl the income	

		income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher ;
(ii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent	1.5 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(a) where the company is a domestic company—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent. ;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(ii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 percent.	1 per cent.
(b) where the company is not a domestic company -		
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 percent.	Nil,
(ii) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 percent.	2 5 percent;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976—		
(1) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lum sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of, information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or trade mark or similar property	20 percent.	N

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(2) on the balance, if any, of such income	40 percent.	Nil;
(iii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April 1976	50 percent.	3.5 percent;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	40 percent.	Nil;
(iv) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 percent.	2.2 percent;
(v) on any other income	70 percent.	3.5 percent;

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax."

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeble to tax under Chapter XII or Section 164 of the Income tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section), shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates :—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical

person referred to in sub-clause (vi) of clause (31) of Section 2 o the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II o this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) Where the total income dose not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but dose not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amoun by which the total in come exceeds Rs. 8,000
(3) Where the total income exceed Rs. 15,000 but dose not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 *plus* 18 per cen of the amount by whicl the total incoame exceed Rs. 15,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but dose not exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by whicl the total income exceed Rs. 20,000 ;
(5) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 Plus 30 per cen of the amount by whicl the total income exceed Rs. 25,000;
(6) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 Plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 ;
(7) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 Plus 50 per cent of the amount by which the toals income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ;
(8) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs 22,700 Plus 55 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 ;
(9) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 39,200 Plus 60 percent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten percent of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 exceeds Rs. 8,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	18 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,0000	Rs. 1,260 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the tatal income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,510 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) whe there total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 30,000	Rs 4,010 Plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but not exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,010 Plus 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,010 Plus 55 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) [illegible] Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,010 Plus 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purpose of the Union calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In case of every co-operative society

Rate ofs income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the total income
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs 20,000	Rs. 1,500 Plus 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 Plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Sureharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-paragraph-1

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceeds Rs. 10 000	Nil ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 25,000	5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.10,000
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 Plus 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 Plus 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 Plus 24 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordanee with the preceding provision of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent, of such total income.—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 plus 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this sub-paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent, of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income ;
(ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent total income ;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company,—

(a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent of the total income ;
(b) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent of the total income ;
(ii) in any other case	65 per cent of the total income ;

Provided that—

(i) the income tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) ; and

(b) eighty percent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;

(ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) : and

(b) eighty percent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—	
(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 ut before the 1st day of April, 1976, or	
(b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total incon	70 per cent

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

PART IV

[See section 2(9) (c

Rules for computation of net Agricultural income

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the culti-

vator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head " Profits and gains of business or profession " and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head " Income from house property " and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to that modifications that the references to " total income " therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter " and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA " shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derive income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of Section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of the said Section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section

(1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income. assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975, or both, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the

extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultura income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, and

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commenceing on the 1st day of April, 1977, or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (7) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, and

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the period aforesaid.

(3) Where a change has occured in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle the firm set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or decreased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax. Act

as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules, or the rules contained in Part-IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974 (20 of 1974), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1975 (25 of 1975), shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule 2).

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be **nil.**

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

HE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 3[...])

Part-I

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(i) in Item No. 47(2), for the entry i ...th column, the entry "100 per cent **ad valorem** Rs. 20.00 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 63(20A), for the figures "200" in the fourth column, the figures "300" shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 64, for the figures "60" and "50" in the fourth and fifth columns, the figures "100" and "90" shall respectively, be substituted;

(iv) in Item Nos. 64(1) and 64(2), for the figures "40" in the fourth column against each of them, the figures "100" shall be substituted;

(v) in Item Nos. 64(3) and 64(5), for the figures "50" and "60" in the fourth column against each of them, the figures "90" and "100" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 64(4), for the figures "40", "30" and "30" in the fourth, fifth and sixth columns, the figures "100", "90" and "90" shall, respectively, be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of dut	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—						
(i) after Item No. 28B, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"28C	Caprolactam and Dimethyl terephthalate.	Preferential Revenue	150 per cent *ad valorem.*	140 per cent. *ad valorem.*	140 per cent. *ad valorem*	...";;
(ii) for Item No. 63(30), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—						
"63(30)	Alloy steel and high carbon steel	Revenue.	60 per cent *ad*	...	...	...

products, the following, namely, ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, bars, flats, rods, coils, angles, shapes, sections, sheets, plates, hoops, strips and wire, but excluding articles specified in Item Nos. 63 (14A) and 63(20A).	*valorem*.

Explanation I.—This Item is to be taken to apply to the goods mentioned therein even though they may be covered by any other Item in this Schedule.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this Item, the expressions "alloy steel" and "high carbon steel" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Note 1 (d) and 1 (e) of Chapter 73 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. (51 of 1975)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[*See* Section 34]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Custom Tariff Act,—

(i) in Heading No. 51.01/03, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 20 per kilogram" shall be substituted ;

(ii) in Heading No. 56.05/06, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 20 per kilogram" shall be substituted ;

(iii) in Heading No. 74.01/02, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%" shall be substituted ;

(iv) in Heading No. 74.03—

(1) in sub-heading No. (1), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%" shall be substituted ;

(2) in sub-heading No. (2), for the entries in columns (3) and (4), the entries "100%" and "90%" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(v) in Headings Nos. 74.04/05 and 74.06, for the entry in column (3) against each of them, the entry "100%" shall be substituted ;

(vi) in Heading No. 74.07/08, in sub-heading No. (1), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%" shall be substituted ;

(vii) in Heading No. 74 09/19, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100% " shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No and description of article	Rate of duty			Duration when rates of duty are protective
		Standard	U. K.	Other Preferential Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	6)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(i) in Heading No. 29.01/45, after sub-heading No. (19), the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely :

"(20)	Caprolactem and Dimethyl terephthalate	150%	140%	140%	...";

(ii) for Heading No. 73.15, the following Heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in Headings Nos. 73.06/07 to 73 14 :				
	(1) Not elsewhere specified.	60%	...	...	...
	(2) Coils for re-rolling, strips sheets and plates, of stainless steel.	300%	...	—	—

PART III

In the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act in Heading No. 1, for the entry in column (3), the entry "Rs. 300 per quintal" shall be substituted.

PART IV

Heading No.	Description of article	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, the following Heading shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"20.	Groundnut—	
	(i) Groundnut kernel	Rs. 800 per tonne.
	(ii) Groundnut in shell	Rs. 600 per tonne.".

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

[*See* Section 35]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 4, under "II. Manufactures ..... the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "One hundred and fifty-five per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(ii) in Item No 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two thousand two hundred rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer " shall be substituted ;

(iii) in Item No. 8, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (a), the entry "One thousand rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer.". shall be substituted ;

(iv) in Item No. 10, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred and fifty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(v) in Item No. 11, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Two hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(vi) in Item No 11A, for the entries in the third column sub-items (3) and (4), the entries "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* six hundred rupees per metric tonne." and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* two thousand rupees per metric tonne." shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(vii) in Item No. 11B, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* two thousand rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(viii) in Item No. 14E, for the entry in the third column the entry "Twelve and a half per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(ix) in Item No. 18, after *Explanation III*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely

"**Explanation IV**.—This item does not include mineral fibres and yarn."

(x) in Item No 19, in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated", wherever they occur, the words "impregnated, coated or laminated" shall be substituted ;

(xi) in Item No. 22,—

(a) in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated", wherever they occur, the words "impregnated, coated or laminated" shall be substituted ;

(b) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as "*Explanation I.*" and after the *Explanation* as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation II.*—This item does not include glass fabrics."

(xii) in Item No. 22B, in the second column. for the words "IMPREGNATED OR COATED", the words "IMPREGNATED COATED OR LAMINATED", shall be substituted ;

(xiii) in Item No. 22C, in the second column. for the words "IMPREGNATION OR COATING", the words "IMPREGNATION, COATING OR LAMINATION" shall be substituted ;

(xiv) in Item No. 33A,—

(a) for the entries in the third column against sub-items (2) and (3), the entries "Four hundred rupees per set" and Four hund-ed rupees per set." shall respectively, be substiuted ;

(b) for the entry in the second column against sub item (3) the entry "Radiograms (including radio or transistor sets with extra space in cabinet for fitting in record players or record changers), and combination sets of radios (including transistor sets) and tape recorders (including cassette recorders and tape decks)" and shall be substituted ;

(xv) in Item No. 33D, in the second column,—

(a) the words and brackets "COMPUTERS (INCLUDING CENTRAL PROCESSING UNITS AND PERIPHERAL DEVICES)" shall be omitted ;

(b) after the words "OR UNASSEMBLED CONDITION". the words, "NOT ELSEWHERE" SPECIFIED shall be inserted :

(xvi) in Item No. 35, in the second column, for the words "CYCLES, PARTS OF CYCLES", the words PARTS OF CYCLES" shall be substituted ;

(xvii) Item No. 45 shall be omitted,

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—	
	(i) for Item No. ID, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
"ID	AERATED WATERS, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVO-	

1	2	3
	URED OR SWEETENED AND WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING VEGETABLE OR FRUIT JUICE OR FRUIT PULP—	
	(I) Aerated waters, in the manufacure of which blended flavouring concentrates in any form are used—	
	(a) For each unit hontainer containing 200 millitres or less.	Twenty-nve pais
	(b) For each unit container containing more than 200 millilitres.	Twenty-five paise plus, ten paise for every hundred millilitres or fraction thereof in excess of 200 millilitres.
	(c) All others.	Fifty-five per cent, ad valorem.
	(2) All others.	Twenty percent. advalorem"
(ii)	after Item No. 15B, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :-	
5C	STARCH (INCLUDING DEXTRIN AND OTHER FORMS OF MODIFIED STRACH), ALL SORTS, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINAKILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent, advalorem."
(iii)	for Item No. 17, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
	PAPER AND PAPER BOARD, ALL SORTS (including pastebord millboard, starwboaId, cardoboard and corrugated board) in or in relation to the manufactur of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power—	
	(1) Uncoated and coated printing and writing paper (other than poster paper)	Twenty-five per cen ad valorem.
	(2) Paper board and all other kinds of paper (including paper	Thirty per cent, ad valorem." ;

1	2	3
	or paper boards which have been subjected to various teatments such as coating, impregnating, corrugation, creping and design printing not elsewhere specified	

(iv) in Item No. 19. for sub-item I (2), the following sub-item shall be susbtituted, namely:—

	"(2) Others.—	
(a)	Cotton fabrics, superfine—that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 6 is or more.	fifteen percent. **ad valorem**
(b)	Cotton fabrics, fine—that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 41s or more but is less than 61s	fifteen percent **ad valorem**
(c)	Cotton fabrics, medium A—that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 26s or more but is less that 41s.	Three per cent **ad valorem**
(d)	Cotton fabrics, medium B—that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 17s or more but is less than 26s	Three per cent **ad valorem**
(e)	Cotton fabrics, coarse—that is to say fabrics in which the average count of varn is less than 17s.	Three percent, **ad valorem**
(f)	Cotton fabrics not other wise specified.	fifteen per cent **ad valorem**

(v) after Item No. 22 E, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

"22F	MINERAL FIBRES AND YARN, AND MANUFACTURES THEREFROM, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINRILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	fifteen per cent **ad valorem**
	Explanation.—"Mineral fibres and yarn, and manufactures therefrom" shall be deemed to include—	
	(i) glass fibre and yarn including glass tissues and glass wool ;	
	(ii) asbestos fibre and yarn ;	
	(iii) any other mineral fibre or yarn, whether continuous or otherwise such as slag-wool and rock wool ; and	

(1)	(2)	(3)
	(iv) manufactures containing mineral fibres and yarn, other than asbestos cement products.	
	(vi) for Item No 23, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
'23	CEMENT ALL VARIETIES	
	(1) Grey portland cement (including ordinary portland cement, pozzolana cement and blast furnace slag cement), masonry cement, rapid hardening cement, low heat cement and waterproof (hydrophobic) cement.	Rupees one hundred per metric tonne
	(2) All others.	Thirty-five per cent
	(vii) after Item No 33D, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—	
"33DD	COMPUTERS (INCLUDING CENTRAL PROCESSING UNITS AND PERIPHERAL DEVICES), ALL SORTS.	Seventy per cent *ad valorem*"

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

[*See* section 37]

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act.—

(i) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—, for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1)	Cigars and cheroo	Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*;

(ii) in Item No. 19.—

(a) in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated, wherever they occur, the words "impregnated coated or laminated shall be substituted;

(b) for the entries in the third column, against, sub-items I (2) (a), I (2) (b), I (2) (c), I (2) (d), I (2) (e), and I (2) (f), the entries "Two and a half per cent., *ad valorem*., "Two and a half pes cent. *ad valorem*., "Two per cent, *ad valorem*., "One per cent. *ad valorem*., "One-half per cent., *ad valorem*., and "Two and a half per cent *ad valorem*., shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 22, in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated," wherever they occur, the words "impregnated, coated or laminated" shall be substituted.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE

[*See* section 39 (c)]

In the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excis Duties) Act, 1955, (16 of 1955.) for the headings and the items an entries relating thereto, occuring before the **Explanations** th following shall be substituted, namely : —

"Item No.	Description of dutiable goods	Rate of dut
	Medicinal preparations	
1.	Allopathic Medicinal Preparations :	
	(i) Medicinal preparations containing alcohol which are not capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages—	
	(a) Patent or proprietary medicines.	Twenty per cent *advalorem* or rupees three and seventy-five paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit, whichever is higher.
	(b) Others.	Rupees three and seventy-five paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit
	(ii) Medicinal preparations containing alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages—	
	(a) Medicinal preparations which contain known active ingredients in therapeutic quantities	Twenty per cent *advalorem* or rupees seven and fifty paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit, which ever is higher
	(b) Others.	Rupees thirty per litre of the strength of London

(*iii*) Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol but containing narcotic drug or narcotic.	Twenty per cent. *advalorem*.
2. Medicinal preparations in Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine—	
(*i*) Medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are not capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages.	
(*ii*) Medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages.	Rupee one per litre of the strength of London proof spirit.
(*iii*) All others containing alcohol which are prepared by distillation or to which alcohol has been added.	Rupees thirty per litre of the strength of London proof spirit.
(*iv*) Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol but containing narcotic drug or narcotic.	Twenty per cent. *advalorem*.
3. Homoeopathic preparations containing alcohol.	Rupees seven and fifty paise per litre of the Strength of London proof spirit.
Toilet preparations	
4. Toilet preparations containing alcohol or narcotic drug or narcotic.	Sixty per cent. *advalorem* or rupees seven and fifty paise per litre of the strength or London proof spirit, whichever is higher

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